

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from November issue)

Yak:—The wild ox of Tibet. The yak is of great economic importance to the Tibetans, and has been domesticated. In this state it sports in many color-variations, like other cattle. The long silky hair is spun and woven for many fabrics.

Yak-lace:—A coarse lace made from the hair of the yak.

Yannowich or **Yannovitz:**—One of the principal varieties of Egyptian cotton grown in lower Egypt at the present time. This variety was produced by a Greek who gave it his own name. It is one of the best existing qualities of cotton in Egypt. Its fibre is long, strong and silky. The high prices it commands have tempted growers, and its culture has increased in proportion with the spinner's demand.

Yarn:—A filament of twisted fibres, or any thread structure which has been spun.

The fully twisted roving.

The threads of which a fabric is composed.

Yarn-assorter:—A form of balance formerly used for indicating on a scale the weight (hence the fineness) of a skein of yarn.

Yarn-beam:—In weaving, the beam on which the warp threads are wound.

Yarn-dresser:—A machine for finishing yarn, as by sizing, drying, and polishing.

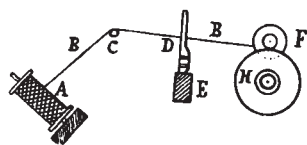
Yarn-dyed:—A term applied to fabrics in which the color has been introduced by dyeing the material in hank or cop form.

Yarn-pole:—An octagonal wooden pole on which skeins of yarn are placed to dry.

Yarn-printer:—A machine in which colors are distributed on yarn at regular intervals in such a way as to produce decorative designs when the yarn is woven, as into tapestry carpets, fancy ribbons, etc.

Yarn-reel:—This reel consists of a holder for the yarn, a stationary or moving guide plate for distributing it on to the reel, and a reel of one or 1½ yards in circumference, the shaft of which is geared up to a dial plate which indicates exactly the number of yards wound on.

Yarn-clearer:—A device consisting of two closely set



YARN-CLEARER.

A. Bobbin containing silk to be unwound. B. Silk Thread passing over Guide-rod C to the Clearer D, fixed on Guide-rail E. F. Bobbin for winding on silk driven by Friction roller H.

points or blades, to remove roughness or foreign substances from yarn passing between.

Yarn-scale:—A scale used for weighing yarn.

Yarn-spooler:—A machine for winding thread on bobbins or spools, as for use in shuttles, etc.

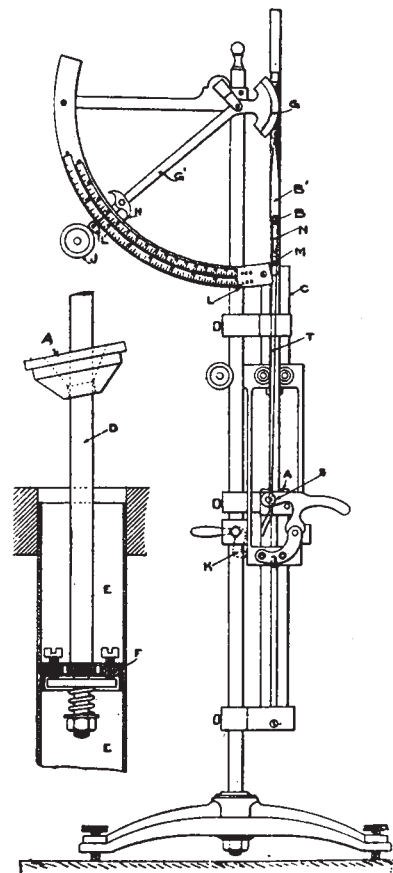
Yarre:—The coarse hairs which are separated from the wool or down of the Cashmere goat in India.

Yearlings:—See wethers.

Yellows:—Those varieties of silk-worms producing yellow cocoons.

Yerga:—A coarse woollen material used for horse-cloths.

Yarn-tester:—An apparatus for testing the strength of yarns and finding their elastic limit or stretch. The yarn to be tested is placed on two hooks that are slowly drawn apart by means of a screw till the



YARN-TESTER.

yarn breaks. A dial indicates the breaking-strain of the yarn expressed in pounds, and another dial records its elastic limit.

A device for reeling yarn on a background of opposite color to that of the yarn to be tested, in order to throw the yarn into sharp contrast, for the purpose of examining it for quality, evenness, etc.

Yield:—The amount of clean wool (top and noil) yielded by any batch of wool. Yield is generally taken on a percentage, or on a "stone" (13 lbs.) basis.

Yoke:—A tempering band used in rope-spinning.

Yolk:—The natural matter (including potash salts, grease, etc.) surrounding the wool fibre; also called suint and wool fat.

Yorkshire Tweed:—Shoddy cloth.

Youghal Lace:—Needlepoint lace of coarse thread, made exclusively in Ireland.

Young Fustic:—A dyestuff, now practically obsolete; the wood of *Rhus cotinus*, a species of sumac tree growing principally in the West Indies, but also in Southern Europe. The wood is imported in the form of small logs and branches, which, after being rasped or ground, are used in the same manner as other dyewoods. Called also fustet.

Ypres Lace:—Bobbin lace, somewhat coarser than Val.

Yucca Fibre or Adam's Needle:—A liliaceous plant, a native of America. The plant grows wild abundantly in districts of Florida, Texas and Mexico. The fibres obtained from the leaves are best adapted for cordage purposes or for mat-making.

Z.

Zackel Sheep:—The same originated in the Island of Crete, from where it spread over Greece, Turkey,



ZACKEL SHEEP.

Transylvania, Hungary, and also into Austria and Bohemia.

Zaguris:—A waste product of Japanese hand filatures, containing more silky matter than other kind of waste, but at the same time more dust.

Zanella:—A mixed twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas.

Zanthine:—The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.

Zephyr:—Worsted or woolen yarn of very light weight, of a fine, soft quality, loosely twisted, used for embroidery and knitted hoods, shawls, etc.; specifically called zephyr worsted.

Zephyr Gingham:—The finest grade of gingham made; a light weight cotton fabric composed of 1/40's to 1/60's cotton warp and filling; woven with either the plain or a small granite weave. It is made in attractive patterns by using good fast colors in warp and filling, and as a cloth has splendid wearing qualities.

Zero:—The point on any scale of measurement from which numeration commences.

Zibeline:—A cloth manufactured from merino lamb's wool for warp, and a light wool mixed with camel's hair for filling; or, worsted warp and camel's hair for filling; or either of the foregoing warps and a mixture of wool, camel's hair and fine cashmere for filling. The long camel's hair spreads over the surface. Used for ladies' tailor-made coats or suits,

according to weight. The name is derived from the Latin word *sabellam*, meaning sable. Applied originally to a variety of long-haired fur, generally thought to be the same as sable.

Zig-Zag:—Herring-bone textures; a twill worked backwards and forwards.

Zinc Acetate:—A substitute for tartar-emetic in fixing tannin on cotton. It is also used in wool-dyeing with malachite-green.

Zinc Chloride:—A white hygroscopic salt. It is used in cotton finishing as an antiseptic. It also increases the adhesive properties of starch and enables it to carry more China clay.

Zinc-chloride-iodine Solution:—One gram of iodine crystals, 5 grams of potassium iodide and 30 grams of zinc chloride are dissolved in 15 grams of water.

Zinc Sulphate:—White vitriol, obtained by dissolving zinc in sulphuric acid.

Labor in Footwear and Knit-Goods Industries.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics furnishes the following data:

Boarders (males)	\$12.15
Finishers, underwear (females)	9.81
Inspectors and folders (females)	7.90
Knitters, footers or toppers, hosiery (males) ..	8.67
Knitters, footers or toppers, hosiery (females)	8.33
Knitters, web, underwear (males)	13.96
Knitters, web, underwear (females)	7.98
Loopers (females)	8.37
Seamers, underwear (females)	9.35
Winders (females)	8.21

Treatment of Woolen Goods.

Unshrinkable Finish.

Woolen materials rendered unshrinkable are open to the objection that they will absorb moisture much more readily than untreated materials. It is found, according to a lately patented process, that by immersing the treated fabric in a weak lukewarm bath containing ammonia and soap, followed by washing and drying, the material is practically equal to untreated material in regard to absorption of moisture.

Footprints of Textile History.



THE FIRST PRINTING MACHINE.